

need correction by allowance for differences between rural and urban populations is amply supported by census statistics; in the towns the immigrants reproduce much more freely than the native-born, but the country districts generally, which are also predominantly inhabited by the native-born, show higher fertility than the most fertile of the towns. But he is careful to point how far his argument falls short of finality and to mark clearly the point of transition from what he can give as facts to what he can present as personal opinions only.

W. H. BEVERIDGE.

**Garrod D. E. A.** *The Upper Palaeolithic Age in Britain.* Oxford at the Clarendon Press. 1926. Pp. 211. Price 10s. 6d. nett.

MISS GARROD has rendered a conspicuously useful service to everyone interested in the history of mankind and in particular of Britain for collecting and interpreting with sense and discrimination the scattered fragments of information concerning the phase of culture exhibited in Britain by members of the species *Homo sapiens* before the commencement of the Neolithic phase. As the Abbé Breuil has explained in an illuminating Preface, the need for such a work has been felt both by experts and amateurs interested in the study of mankind.

Although the works of the earliest members of our species in this island are almost wholly devoid of the aesthetic qualities that have aroused such widespread interest in the cave-paintings and sculpture of their time in France and Spain, from the scientific point of view they are equally important. The pioneer work in this department of archaeology and anthropology was done in Britain a little more than a century ago when Dean Buckland found in Wales the remains of the Aurignacian Man now known as "the Red Lady of Paviland" (in 1828), and two years later Father McEnery, who was less hampered by theological reserve than his Anglican brother, found flint implements associated with the bones of extinct animals in Kent's Cavern, near Torquay. Miss Garrod's book is a sober summary of all the authentic information now available concerning the industries of the Upper Palaeolithic phase of culture in Britain, with full bibliographical references. She does not attempt to discuss the people who made the implements she describes, excepting occasional references to human remains, such for example as those found by the enthusiastic Spelaeological Society of the University of Bristol at Aveline's Hole. Although no implements were found with it the interesting fossilised skull found in 1924 in an undisturbed stratum of Blue Clay in the City of London should have been mentioned. Whatever its exact age and affinities it belongs to the phase of culture with which this book deals; and, however enigmatic, it cannot be ignored. It is also unfortunate to give wider currency, as this book does to the unhappy term "Epipalaeolithic." If it is necessary to apply a special label to the phase that foretells the coming of the Neolithic "Hyponeolithic" would be happier than "Epipalaeolithic": but either of these is pedantic and destined to confuse rather than to elucidate the subject.

However, such criticisms do not affect the main purpose of the book. Miss Garrod is to be congratulated on providing us with such an eminently useful and, on the whole, well-balanced record of the Neanthropic phase of culture in Britain.

G. ELLIOT SMITH.

**Gregory J. W., F.R.S., D.Sc.,** Professor of Geology in the University of Glasgow. "*The Menace of Colour.*" Pp. 245, with 8 illustrations and four maps. London. Seeley, Service & Co., Ltd. 1925.

THIS is a noteworthy book by one of our foremost scientific men, who is not only an authority on geology and zoology, but an experienced traveller. We commend it most warmly to the attention and study of all eugenists, because we consider that the views of a man of the wide scientific training and broad outlook of Professor Gregory, have a much greater value than the theories of most so-called "geneticists" who are, with some honourable exceptions, persons of narrow biological training and restricted outlook.

Prof. Gregory's aim is to examine the effect of the contact and mixture of the various races of mankind which is now taking place in the world. There are indeed, as we have had occasion to point out in this journal, on other occasions, two main Eugenic problems;—viz., the problem of the contact of different races and the problem of the Mendelian recessive. Of these problems the second is that on which our British Society is too prone to concentrate its attention, but it is of little or no importance compared with the former. Mendelian recessive mutations are due to casual germ damage: they form at most a very small percentage of the population, and although they are hereditary there is evidence to show that in a limited number of generations—if the causes which gave rise to them are removed—they tend to revert to the normal type. Racial distinctions on the contrary are the most deepseated differences which divide mankind; racial characters are the epitome of a long evolutionary history extending over tens of thousands of years—they are the embodiment of a whole hierarchy of memories, disposition, and traditions.

Prof. Gregory begins by considering the diagnostic characters of the different human races. These characters are taken from the shape of the skull, the qualities of the hair (straight, wavy or curly) and the colour of skin, hair and eyes. They are none of them entirely satisfactory: the extreme types are of course easily distinguishable, but the desire for clean cut lines of demarcation is baffled by the existence of intermediate types difficult to classify, and the power of all human races to cross with one another and produce fertile offspring adds to the complexity of the problem. Prof. Gregory, as a first approximation assumes the existence of four main types, viz., (a) the white or European; (b) the yellow or Mongolian; (c) the brown or Hamitic, including the Hindoos and the Polynesians and curiously enough also the Australian aborigines, and (d) the black or Negro, including besides the true negroes of Africa, the Melanesians of the Eastern Archipelago. It will be seen at once that grave difficulties arise from this classifica-